REMARKS

In Response to the Examiner's Office Action of March 9, 2004, Applicant is now providing the following comments and amendments to this application.

Claims 1, 4, 8, 12, 14, 16 and 17 are presently pending in this application.

In regard to the Examiner's objection to Applicant's Declaration, Applicant is now providing a new Declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a). This Declaration now properly states --- that the person making the oath or declaration acknowledges the duty to disclose to the office all information known to the person to be material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

In regard to the drawings, Applicant has now corrected Figs. 1-5 so that they designate the appellation of "prior art". Additionally, Figs. 7C and 7D have been corrected to indicate "a first two-dimensional buffer array" instead of --one-dimensional array--.

In regard to the Examiner's objections to the drawings, Applicant has corrected the errors in Fig. 6 to indicate that the last column of the array should be labeled --8191--. This is likewise true for the ARRAY BUFFER. Further, the upper left-hand corner reference in Fig. 7C has now been corrected to read --I--.

In regard to the specification, the statement "1D" on page 7 line 4, has now been corrected to read --1B--. Further, the title has now been removed from the Abstract.

Likewise, page 24 line 33 has been corrected to read --8191-- instead of "8192".

Substantive Matters:

While Examiner has withdrawn his rejection of claims 1 and 4 under 35 USC 102(a)(e), and also Examiner's rejection of claims 8, 12, and 14, under 35 USC Article 103(a), has been withdrawn, it appears that Examiner has now instituted a new ground of rejection, where he has indicated that claims 1, 4, 12 and 14, are rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the "enablement requirement". Examiner argues that the specification did not sufficiently describe the subject matter as to enable one skilled in the art to make or use the invention.

The Examiner contends that the subject matter of claim 1, clause (b), and also claim 4, clause (b2), is not sufficiently supported in the specification to enable one skilled in the art to make or use the invention.

At this juncture, Applicant would traverse such a conclusion by the Examiner. There is no warrant for making such a conclusion, since it is well-known for many years, in the software arts, that even rather unskilled software people know that at a certain point in the coded sequence of operations, there is a decision block or selection operation which is very commonly used to select one alternative path over another.

For example, in the *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition, Copyright 1997*, there is indicated the concept of "branch instruction":

> Branch Instruction: As assembly or machine level instruction that transfers control to another instruction, usually based on some condition (that is, it transfers if a specific condition is true or false). Branch

instructions are most often relative transfers, jumping forwards or backwards by a certain number of bytes of code.

Branch Point: A location at which a given branch instruction occurs if the attendant condition (if any) is true.

Thus, Applicant would indicate that is completely unwarranted for the Examiner to make such a conclusion regarding the ability of a skilled engineer to perform such operations --- since such selective operational factors are already well-known and commonly used in the software arts.

It is commonly known that, in the software sequence of operations, when a decision point or branching operation occurs, then at that point, a step is commonly applied to select one alternative operation over another, depending on what sort of input occurs at that particular branch point.

Therefore, Applicant contends that this type of operation is well-known in the art, and easily available to a skilled engineer to utilize such a practice in developing software for such a purpose. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner withdraw his objection to the concept of "lack of enablement" under 35 USC, Article 112, first paragraph.

Also attached in Appendix I is a cover sheet and certain designated coding of a 1994 DFAST software patch utilized by Applicant's employer, Unisys Corporation, which patch was in common use by software engineers to utilize branch points which can select one path of operations or another path of operations at a given branch point.

Additionally, the attached Appendix I will indicate portions of the DFAST program in 1994 which will illustrate

engineering usage of the selection of first, and first and second buffer arrays.

Thus, regarding Applicant's claim 1, the Examiner cites Applicant's Figs. 7B and 7C contending that the disclosure does not support selection between a "single or dual" two-dimensional array means, as recited in limitation (b).

> Here, it should be indicated that the decision of whether to use a single or a dual two-dimensional array means depends on an input to the branch point which indicates whether or not the single two-dimensional array will be sufficient or whether a particular number of bytes would require a dual two-dimensional array.
>
> > It is well-known in the computer art that a Central Processing Unit can assess the number of bytes to be downloaded and count them in order to allow the branch point to decide whether a single two-dimensional array will do, or if a dual two-dimensional array is needed.

In regard to claim 4, the Examiner contends that the disclosure does not appear to support selecting a buffer array size which most closely approximates (and will accommodate) the recognized number of bytes to be downloaded. Again here, it should be understood that the Central Processing Unit is commonly known to be able to count the number of bytes to be downloaded and from this, to select the appropriate number of buffer arrays needed to accommodate the number of bytes involved. These type of operations are already well-known in the state of the art.

Regarding Applicant's claim 12, Examiner says Applicant does not appear to support selection between a single or double two-dimensional array means, as recited in limitation (e).

> Further, per claim 14, Examiner states the disclosure provides support for using two 384 KB two-dimensional arrays, but it does not appear to support other "selected sizes" of these arrays. Here, Applicant would state that other "selected sizes" of arrays (*i.e.,* one or more two-dimensional arrays) can easily be calculated by the Central Processing Unit in order to make a decision as to how many two-dimensional buffer arrays would be appropriate for selection.

Regarding claim 4, in line 2 of limitation (b), the subject of "said firmware" has now been changed to read --- said SCSI firmware and SCSI servo firmware ----.

Regarding claim 8, Applicant has now deleted the parenthetical phrase (USERMAINTREQUEST).

Regarding Applicant's claim 8, lines 4-5, in limitation (b), and again in lines 1-2 of limitation (c), where the term is used "said SCSI firmware and said SCSI servo firmware" -- this has now been corrected so that the term "microcode firmware" in limitation (a) has now been changed to read --- SCSI firmware and SCSI servo firmware ----.

In regard to Applicant's claim 14, the statement of "said SCSI firmware data" in line 1 of clause (d) and line 1 of clause (e), these statements have now been changed to read --said SCSI firmware--.

In Applicant's claim 16, with regard to Examiner's comments regarding the open-ended limitations as being unclear, these limitations have now been restated in each case in order to clarify them so that there is no doubt as to their meaning.

In regard to Applicant's claim 1, clause (b), it should be noted that in Fig. 7B at step (vn), a question arises as to whether the firmware is greater than 393,216 bytes --- then, if the answer is YES, it will be seen that at step (vo), the "first" two-dimensional buffer array is used by means of issuing Write buffer commands with a block of 8192 bytes of data. This goes through continuation marker I over at Fig. 7C, whereupon then a second two-dimensional buffer array is used at step (vq1).

Thus, it is seen when there are more than 393,216 bytes, it will be necessary to use "two" separate two-dimensional buffer arrays, as seen in steps (vo) and (vq1).

Now, returning to Fig. 7B at step (vn), if the answer is NO, that is to say, the firmware involves less than 393,216 bytes, then the sequence goes through continuation marker H over to Fig. 7C, where at step (vm1) there is only required the use of a first or "single" two-dimensional array.

Fig. 7C has now been corrected at step (vm1) to read as follows: "USE SINGLE TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY" --- as the previous statement of "USE ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY" was misleading and was intended to indicate that a single two-dimensional array was used. The two-dimensional array is shown in Fig. 6, and the present invention allows the choice of utilizing one of these two-dimensional arrays, or using two of these two-dimensional arrays depending upon the number of bytes of firmware to be downloaded.

Likewise now, Fig. 7D at step (ivg3), which previously stated "USE ONE-DIMENSIONAL BUFFER ARRAY" --- this has now been changed to read "USE SINGLE TWO-DIMENSIONAL BUFFER ARRAY".

This clarification was in the original specification on page 6, "SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION", at line 5, where it was indicated --- using a set of two specialized two-dimensional arrays to overcome the limitations of systems array capacity. Likewise, at page 6, lines 19-20, the specification indicates --- through the use of a dual two-dimensional system capacity arrays ---.

Then, at page 6 line 25, it was seen in the original specification --- a selection is made as to use of a single two-dimensional array or a dual two-dimensional array for buffer loading.

Thus, dependent upon the number of bytes to be downloaded (as seen in Fig. 7C, step (vn)), if the firmware is greater than 393,216 bytes, the sequence will proceed to use a first two-dimensional buffer array and then use a second two-dimensional buffer array.

Then, at step (vn), if the firmware is less than 393,216 bytes, the sequence proceeds to Fig. 7C, where there is used a single (or first) two-dimensional array.

It is regretted that the earlier statement in the sequential blocks (which indicate a one-dimensional array) was inappropriately labeled, and should have said "single two-dimensional array".

Because of this newly-allowed greater buffer array capacity, it was now possible to download an exceedingly greater number of data bytes for downloading, while in previous configurations, no such availability of two dual two-dimensional arrays were available.

It should be noted that these buffer arrays which are set up, are done through software as "virtual arrays" and do not involve hardware, RAMs or ROMs. Thus, considerable saving of hardware configurations are involved in this situation.

The Central Processing Unit in the subject invention is typically that of the Unisys Corporation A-Series computer systems which are used to download the firmware. The Unisys Master Control Program (MCP) can only send a Read or a Write command with a maximum data length of 393,216 bytes.

Most of the old disk drive firmware used in Unisys Corporation's OEM disks was much less than the 393,216 bytes that could fit a single array and which could be constructed via software, and which could not be sent in one Read or Write command.

Newer firmware was developed that was larger than what the Unisys CPU could support, so that a new way of sending and downloading the firmware had to be designed. In order to fulfill this new requirement, there were developed multiple two-dimensional arrays which were constructed in the maintenance software of the CPU. A Read or a Write command had to have a continuous open state in order to download the firmware in 8192 byte chunks to the disk drive. As a result, there was developed a Central Processing Unit with software programmable selection means for choosing a single or a dual two-dimensional array means for temporarily storing said SCSI firmware, during the downloading process.

The "enablement" for making and using selectively a single two-dimensional array, or a dual two-dimensional array, will be seen in Appendix I in the attached portions of the DFAST program which illustrates how selectivity can occur through software means in choosing a single two-dimensional array or a dual two-dimensional array.

It is regretted that the original mis-wording in Figs. 7C and 7D were somewhat misleading and should have indicated that the utilization was for a "single two-dimensional array" (and not a one-dimensional array).

Thus, it should be clarified that the system uses a first two-dimensional array when there are less than 393,216 bytes --- and then on the other hand, the system will use a first two-dimensional buffer array and a second two-dimensional buffer array when there is greater than 393,216 firmware bytes to be downloaded.

In regard to Applicant's claim 1 clause (b), it should be noted that the language involves choosing a single or dual two-dimensional array means.

> Note that this indicates a single two-dimensional array means, or a dual two-dimensional array means, and does not involve any one-dimensional arrays.

In regard to Applicant's claim 4 clause (b2), it should be noted that --- the means for selecting a buffer array size which most closely approximates said recognized number of bytes to be downloaded ---- this involves whether or not a single two-dimensional array is necessary or if there are a larger number of bytes, then there is necessity for selecting a first and a second dual dimensional array. Thus, the CPU software, by determining

the size of bytes to be downloaded and recognizing the size availability of each one of the buffer arrays, formulates a decision whether to use just one of the dual two-dimensional arrays, or whether to use a second two-dimensional array.

> Thus, if the number of bytes to be downloaded is less than 393,216 bytes, then it is only necessary to use the first two-dimensional buffer array. On the other hand, if the number of bytes to be downloaded exceeds 393,216 bytes, then the system works to use not only the first two-dimensional array, but additionally uses the second two-dimensional array.

In regard to Applicant's claim 8 clause (f) which involves software selection means for selecting the appropriate size of said first and second two-dimensional buffer array means ---- this should be understood as just previously discussed, that depending upon the number of bytes to be downloaded, the method will use a single two-dimensional array, or the method will use the first and second two-dimensional arrays if there is a larger number of bytes to be downloaded.

In regard to Applicant's claim 12 clause (e) --- selecting a single or double two-dimensional buffer array appropriate to the byte count of said appropriately selected firmware for temporary storage --- here again, it should be understood that there is the availability of a single two-dimensional array, or a double, that is to say, a *second* two-dimensional array. Likewise, depending upon the number of bytes to be downloaded, it may be possible that the single two-dimensional array will fulfill the bill. But, on the other hand,

if there is a larger number of bytes to be downloaded, it may be necessary to use not only the first two-dimensional array, but also use a second two-dimensional array. This will be seen to be indicated in Figs. 7B at step (vo), which continues to Fig. 7C at step (vq1).

Likewise, Fig. 7C at step (vm1) has been corrected to more properly indicate the use of a single two-dimensional array, since the previous statement of a one-dimensional array was not properly articulated.

In the original specification, there was an inappropriate statement with the use of the term "one-dimensional array", since this should have said and indicated that this was the *first* two-dimensional buffer array of a group of *dual* two-dimensional buffer arrays. Thus, at certain times, the single two-dimensional array is sufficient for the download, while at other times it is necessary to use the first two-dimensional array and the second two-dimensional array in order to accommodate the length of the download bytes.

In regard to Applicant's claim 14 clause (d), it will now be seen that the downloading of the firmware involves using selected units (not sizes) of first and second two-dimensional buffer arrays. There are not any "selected sizes", but rather there is a selection of whether to use a first two-dimensional buffer array or a first and second two-dimensional buffer array.

In regard to Applicant's claim 16 clause (1), the clause now reads -- utilizing the download to a first two-dimensional buffer array --.

Now in regard to Applicant's claim 17 clause (dn6), this now reads --- setting up an adequate number of two-dimensional buffer arrays for a download ---.

Notice that in claim 17, clause (dn10) shows the utilization of the first two-dimensional buffer array, and then later the clause (dn12) shows utilizing the second two-dimensional buffer array.

It is regretted that some misleading language was originally shown in Figs. 7C and 7D, which listed a "one-dimensional array" which was inappropriately stated, when it should have indicated that there is a *first* two-dimensional array operating at certain times, and at other times, there is utilized a *first* two-dimensional array and a *second* two-dimensional buffer array. These clarifications have now been made to the specification and to the drawings.

Now, in regard to the amendments made to the various claims to coordinate them with Examiner's objections in phraseology, and further, in regard to the situation that indicates that the enablement factor in "branching operations" are well-known in the art and well-recognized in the art so that no undue experimentation would be required by a skilled engineer in order to practice Applicant's invention --- thus, Applicant would now request that Examiner survey the extant claims in order

to realize the functional value thereof, and as a result provide a suitable Notice of Allowance therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

By [signature]

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Certificate of Mailing (37 CFR 1.8a)

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: MAIL STOP AMENDMENT, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Patti S. Preddy

Date: May 26, 2004 [signature]

APPENDIX I

Attached are selected pages of Coding indicating known engineering capability for showing:

(i) software programmable selection means for choosing a single or dual two-dimensional array means ----

(ii) means for selecting the appropriate number of array means of said first and second two-dimensional buffer array means ---

The implementation factors are shown in the attached pages D1, D2, D28, D29 and D30 in the attached excerpts of the DFAST program download in multiple chunks which was shown in documents with a 1994 copyright notice.

```
%$ VERSION 90.032.001
$$ SET STACK LIMIT 100
$$ RESET LIST XREF
$$ SET VERSION 01.005.000
$$ SET OMIT
% PATCHFOR DOWNLOAD IN MULTIPLE CHUNKS
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%                |
%     Class      |                    Unisys
%                |
%                | This material is restricted and proprietary to the
%    #######     | Unisys Corporation and is not to be reproduced, shown,
%   ##     ##    | or disclosed outside the Unisys Corporation.  Customer
%  ##       ##   | Services Engineering restricted and proprietary data
%  ##            | is furnished solely for use by Unisys personnel in
%  ##            | servicing customer's equipment.
%  ##            |
%  ##            |
%  ##       ##   | This document is the property of and shall be returned
%   ##     ##    | to Unisys Corporation, One Unisys Place, Detroit, MI
%    ######      | 48232.
%                |
%                |
%   Material     | Copyright (C) 1994.
%                |
%                |
%                |
%                |
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
$$ PAGE
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%
%                   T A R G E T / F W L O A D
%
%                         Patch History
%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
  4/94  Initial version.  Will download A-code files to SBC controllers
        and SCSI Disk Drives.
  4/94  Changes - Qualification phase for official CSPO release 01.001.
  5/94  Add 'Express Mode' for engineering (DISKs only) release 01.002.
  6/94  Change location of some display statements. --- release 01.002.
  10/94 Fixed seg array error in Verifyfile procedure.  release 01.002.

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
          DOWNLOAD FIRMWARE to A-SERIES TARGETS (DFAST)
          ============================================


    Utility's Part Number: 3492 4639

    This utility's primary function is to load microcode to SCSI BUS
    CONTROLLERs (SBC) and/or SCSI disk drives, and must be marked as a
    PPed (Privileged Program) in order to operate.

    Interaction with the user is via prompts at either a terminal or
    an ODT.  Terminal prompts use regular I/O.  ODT inputs use the
    ACCEPT statement.  Otherwise the input rules are the same.  The
    program requires interactive user participation to execute properly.


Load:
-----

    To operate, two basic elements must be present: an SBC controller or
SCSI disk drive, and a microcode file on disk or tape.  The microcode
must reside on a unit served by a different controller or disk than the
one being initialized.  If a "critical unit" exists on the string served
by the controller being initialized and there is only one path to that
critical unit, the system will reject the attempt to download the
microcode.
```

D1

```
    1) Step one is to determine the code file's capability by having the
user enter a file name.  Normal Family Substitution rules are in
effect.  If the file cannot be found, the user is prompted to enter
another file name.  The file name may include an "ON <family>" in the
file declaration if it resides on disk (e.g., (UCODE)XYZ/123 ON MYPACK).
If the file resides on tape, the file name only would be entered
(e.g., SCZFRM).

    If the code file is not a valid SBC or disk drive Acode file, the
file is rejected and the user is prompted to enter another file name.

    2) Step two is to determine the SBC controller or drive capability.
The user enters a SBC or drive number and the utility reads the unit's
attributes.  If the SBC or drive number does not represent the correct
target, or if the target attributes do not match those of the Acode
file, the user is propted to enter a new target number or 'Quit'.  The
SBC controller or drive must be reserved.

>>>> There may be no way to prove that the SBC controller controls any
>>>>     given drive or that it is the only path to the drive or that
>>>>     another path exists!  The User should do an "OL' on the ODT
>>>>     to verify the paths available for the target.


Verifyfile:
-----------

    Verify is simpler than Load since no SBC or drive is involved.  The
user answers the file name prompt and the Verify routine used by Load is
called to generate a report on the attributes associated with that file.

    Verify allows the user to cycle through multiple, potential A-code
files until 'Quit' is entered.
$$ POP OMIT
BEGIN
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%                        Structure Generating Declarations
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
DEFINE
  OVHD                     = 12   #       % At front of each code segment
 ,XSTATBYTES               = 254  #       % Read Unit Status return length
 ,EIGHTK                   = 8192 #
 ,ENDSGD                   = #
 ,SYSCAP                   = 393216 #
 ,MAXELEMENTS              = 1 #      % MAX ELEMENT PER DIMENSION
 ,MAXROWS                  = 48   #   % MAX NUMBER OF ROWS
 ;

FILE
  CODE( KIND               = TAPE,        % UNKNOWN TYPE
%%%%%   LABELKIND          = UNLABELLED,  % READ ONLY
        FILEUSE            = IN,
        OPTIONAL           = TRUE,
        NEWFILE            = FALSE,
        DEPENDENTSPECS     = TRUE)
 ,LINE( KIND               = PRINTER,
        FILEUSE            = OUT,
        FRAMESIZE          = 8,
        MAXRECSIZE         = 132)
 ,RMT(  KIND               = REMOTE,
        FILEUSE            = IO,
        BLOCKSTRUCTURE     = EXTERNAL,
        FRAMESIZE          = 8,
        MAXRECSIZE         = 132)
 ;

DIRECT EBCDIC ARRAY
  IMLBUF2        [0:0,0:0]                % To be resized
 ,IMLBUF3        [0:0,0:0]                % To be resized
 ,IMLBUF         [0:0]
 ;
```

2 DIM. BUFFER

2 DIMENSIONA BUFFER

D2

```
% Get attributes of Target

  RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,INQUIRY,23,192,0,
                          SHORTBUF,MRD,HDPRESULT);
  IF RSLT > 0 THEN                          % Problem
  BEGIN
    SHOW("MCP interface error "        C
         RSLT FOR * DIGITS             C
         " to get target"              C
         " attributes for SCSI drive " C
         CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
    SHOWRSLT(RSLT,ATTRIBUTESV);
    SHOW("Check TARGET for problem",TRUE);
    IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
      GO GRANDXIT
    ELSE
      GO NEXTDRIVE;
  END;

  SHOWINQUIRYDATA;

  IF EXPRESSMODE THEN        % Save for display at end of download
    REPLACE OLDFWLEVEL [0] BY TSERVOREVLVL FOR NEWFWLEVELNG;

% Get code file & match header rec. info against Target info.


  IF TSERVOREVLVL  = FNEWFWLEVEL FOR NEWFWLEVELNG THEN
    BEGIN
    SHOW ("Servo FW levels of Target and File are the same.",TRUE);
    START "Do you still want to download the firmware? Enter YES or NO";
    PROMPT;
    IF PL NEQ "Y" THEN
      BEGIN
      SHOW ("Download will not take place for target " C
            CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS, TRUE);
      IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
        GO GRANDXIT
      ELSE
       GO NEXTDRIVE;
      END
    ELSE REPLACE SAVEFWLVL [0] BY 48"00" FOR OLDFWLEVELNG;   % NO FORMAT
    END
  ELSE
  IF NOT COMPSERVOFWLVLS  THEN  % COMPARE FW LEVELS OF FILE VS. TARGET
    IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
      GO GRANDXIT
    ELSE
      GO NEXTDRIVE;

  % If drive needs to be formatted after firmware download, get
  % permission before downloading the code.
  % Each FW level area in file = 8 bytes. If byte 0 neq 48"00", drive
  % must be formatted after code is loaded.
  IF SAVEFWLVL [0] NEQ 48"00" THEN   % Drive needs formatting
    IF NOT OKTOFORMAT THEN
      IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
        GO GRANDXIT
      ELSE
        GO NEXTDRIVE;

% Request function

  IF NOT EXPRESSMODE THEN
    SHOW("Starting to download code to drive " C
         CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
  IF FCODEBYTES > SYSCAP THEN
    BEGIN
      NUMBROFIOS := FCODEBYTES DIV EIGHTK;
%     NUMBROFIOS := * + 1;
%     SHOW(" NUMBROFIOS = " C NUMBROFIOS FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
```

DECISION ON SYSTEM BYTES

```
    SIZEOFLSTIO := FCODEBYTES MOD EIGHTK;
%   SHOW(" SIZEOFLSTIO =  " C SIZEOFLSTIO FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
    FIRSTTIME := TRUE;
    OFFSET := 0;
    I := 0;
    J := 0;
    DO
      BEGIN
        IF J <= 47 THEN
        BEGIN
         RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,DOWNLOADMODE7,8192,OFFSET,0,
                         IMLBUF2[I,*],MRD,HDPRESULT);
%        SHOW("1I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%        SHOW("1OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
         IF RSLT > 0 THEN
           BEGIN
             SHOWRSLT(RSLT,LOADSLAVEIMLV);
             SHOWMRDBITS;
             SHOWHDPRESULT;

             SHOW("<< Microcode(1) NOT loaded!! >>",TRUE);
             IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
               GO GRANDXIT;
           END;
         END
        ELSE
         BEGIN
         IF FIRSTTIME THEN
           I := 0;
         FIRSTTIME := FALSE;
         RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,DOWNLOADMODE7,8192,OFFSET,0,
                         IMLBUF3[I,*],MRD,HDPRESULT);
%        SHOW("2I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%        SHOW("2OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%        SHOW("2J = " C J FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
         IF RSLT > 0 THEN
           BEGIN
             SHOWRSLT(RSLT,LOADSLAVEIMLV);
             SHOWMRDBITS;
             SHOWHDPRESULT;

             SHOW("<< Microcode(2) NOT loaded!! >>",TRUE);
             IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
               GO GRANDXIT;
           END;
         END;
         NUMBROFIOS := * - 1;
         OFFSET := * + EIGHTK;
         I := * + 1;
         J := * + 1;
      END
    UNTIL NUMBROFIOS = 0;
%   SHOW(" NUMBROFIOS = " C NUMBROFIOS FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%   SHOW(" I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%   SHOW(" J = " C J FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%   SHOW(" OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
    IF J < 47 THEN
      BEGIN
       RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,DOWNLOADMODE7,8192,OFFSET,0,
                   IMLBUF2[I,*],MRD,HDPRESULT);
%        SHOW("3I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%        SHOW("3OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
         IF RSLT > 0 THEN
           BEGIN
             SHOWRSLT(RSLT,LOADSLAVEIMLV);
             SHOWMRDBITS;
             SHOWHDPRESULT;

             SHOW("<< Microcode(3) NOT loaded!! >>",TRUE);
             IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
               GO GRANDXIT;
```

Choose 1st Two-Dimens Array 393216 Bytes

Choose 2nd Two Dimens Array 393216 Bytes

```
            END;
        END
      ELSE
        BEGIN
         RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,DOWNLOADMODE7,4224,OFFSET,0,
                    IMLBUF3[I,*],MRD,HDPRESULT);
%          SHOW("4I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%          SHOW("4OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%          SHOW("4J = " C J FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
           IF RSLT > 0 THEN
             BEGIN
               SHOWRSLT(RSLT,LOADSLAVEIMLV);
               SHOWMRDBITS;
               SHOWHDPRESULT;

               SHOW("<< Microcode(4) NOT loaded!! >>",TRUE);
               IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
                 GO GRANDXIT;
             END;
         END;
    END
  ELSE
  RSLT := USERMAINTREQUEST(CTLUNIT,LOADSLAVEIMLV,FCODEBYTES,0,0,
                         IMLBUF,MRD,HDPRESULT);
%          SHOW("5I = " C I FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
%          SHOW("5OFFSET = " C OFFSET FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
  IF RSLT > 0 THEN
  BEGIN
    SHOWRSLT(RSLT,LOADSLAVEIMLV);
    SHOWMRDBITS;;
    SHOWHDPRESULT;

    SHOW("<< Microcode(5) NOT loaded!! >>",TRUE);
    IF NOT RELEASETARGET (OPTODO) THEN
      GO GRANDXIT
    ELSE
      GO NEXTDRIVE;
  END;

  IF EXPRESSMODE THEN
    SHOW("Download complete. Waiting 20 seconds for prom burn to " C
         CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE)
  ELSE
    SHOW("Download complete.  Waiting 60 seconds for prom burn to " C
         CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
  SHOW("Do not power off or alter drive " C
       CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);

% The SCSI disk drive has now turned off its SCSI interface.
% It won't come alive until after it has done the power up
% confidence tests (approx. 60 seconds). The second ATTRIBUTES command
% can then be issued to display the new firmware level.  NOTE: If the
% second ATTRIBUTES command is issued before the target sequences
% (powers itself back up) the target will hang and the program will show
% an error.

  IF NOT EXPRESSMODE THEN
    SHOW("00:10 - Waiting for prom burn to target " C
         CTLUNIT FOR * DIGITS,TRUE);
  TIMER := 0;

  IF NOT EXPRESSMODE THEN
  DO BEGIN
    WHEN(10);
    N := (TIMER:=*+1)*10 + 10;          % Seconds
     IF NOT EXPRESSMODE THEN
       SHOWRSLT(RSLT,-N);
  END UNTIL N >=  1*60;                 % Drop dead time

  IF EXPRESSMODE THEN                   % WAIT 20 SECONDS ONLY
    WHEN (20);
```

LOAD SINGLE ARRAY